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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The eloquent speech of Lord Nugent, in the House of Commons, on presenting a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, signed by upwards of 10,000 persons of the highest respectability, besides thirteen Barons, eleven Peers, and the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, which we printed in our Parliamentary Reports of yesterday, will have gratified all the friends of religious liberty and political freedom, as a renewal of the efforts of the good and great to relieve from almost Egyptian bondage, so valuable a portion of our fellow subjects, as the Catholics of England and Ireland must always form.

Among our Parliamentary Papers of to-day, will be found the Petition of the Protestant Inhabitants of Dublin, with the Lord Mayor of the metropolis of Ireland at their head, praying for the emancipation of their Catholic brethren from the religious persecution and political disabilities under which they labour. It will be read with pleasure, we should hope, by every patriot, for he who loves his country cannot but rejoice in the hope of success in every measure which can increase her strength, or enlarge the circle of her glory, and this of Catholic emancipation is one which would effect both these desirable ends in a much greater degree than any that has yet marked the character of the present Parliament of Great Britain.

The Petitions of Protestant bodies on behalf of their Catholic brethren, is the most triumphant answer that can be given to the weak and bigotted fears of those who conceive that the Church would be endangered, as well as the State, by their emancipation; yet while men who in Dublin may be said to be living among the Catholics, for the restoration of whose rights they are petitioning the Parliament, see no evil to be apprehended from their equal participation in the privileges of British subjects; it is lamentable to witness the efforts of those whose acquaintance with the Catholic character can only be through books, and therefore applicable only to times that are gone by, but not at all to the present race, directed to rivet still firmer the fetters in which these loyal, brave, and worthy fellow subjects of the British realm are already bound.

We allude to the conduct of the Universities, and particularly that of Oxford, as we find by a paragraph in a late English Paper, that on the 26th of March, by an unanimous vote of a full Convocation, the University Seal of Oxford was affixed to humble Petitions to be presented to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to the Honourable the House of Commons, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, praying that the laws by which persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion are precluded from sitting in Parliament, and from holding certain Civil and Military Offices, may not be repealed.

From the same source, however, we are happy to learn, that the Catholic question was to be brought forward after the

Easter recess by Mr. Grattan, on a motion founded upon the justice and necessity of emancipation, as a measure of general policy, and not, as heretofore, as if none but Catholics were interested in it. This will be placing it on its proper grounds, and will disarm much of that captious opposition, which has been the result of considering this subject as belonging wholly to that part of the Catholic body, who have been the most conspicuous in governing their affairs. Mr. Grattan will be zealously and ably supported by Mr. Plunkett, and those other Irish Members who have been at all times steady to the Catholic cause. He will also derive a much more substantial assistance from the regular Opposition party, than of late years has been given to the question, from the better circumstances in which it is placed by the recent arrangements for giving it the benefit of Mr. Tierney's abilities as a leader.

The temper of the British public and of Parliament, for embarking upon a sincere consideration of the best interests of so many millions of his Majesty's subjects is greatly improved. Many of those circumstances which contributed to prejudice public feeling against the question, no longer exist; and there can be no doubt, that if the excellent example which has been set by the parishes in Dublin, be immediately followed by all the other parishes of Ireland, as it ought to be, it will produce the best possible consequences. We all remember the victory gained by the English Dissenters over Lord Sidmouth, their hundreds of Petitions, piled over each other on the floor of the House of Lords. The Catholics, if they pleased, might send thousands for their hundreds; and were they to do so, reciting their sufferings in the plain and respectful language of dignified truth, the remnant of opposition to them must at length inevitably give way, and allow the justice of their cause at last to triumph.

In the 61st, or last Number of the Edinburgh Review which has reached this country, there is an interesting article on the Catholics of Ireland, introduced as a Review on a Pamphlet of the Reverend Mr. Phelaw, a zealous advocate of the High-Church party, who announces with all the authority that belongs to his learning, station, and local knowledge, this most important fact, that the Catholic religion in Ireland, so far from being in a condition to be dreaded for its power, is actually tottering before the influence of Sectarian zeal, and the general improvement of the human mind.

We would earnestly recommend the perusal of the whole article to all those for whom this subject has any interest, (and where is the patriot that can be indifferent to it?) but as there are perhaps many of our numerous Friends in the country, whom the Review itself has hardly yet reached, we submit to them the following short paragraphs, as illustrative of the character of the book of which it speaks, and the inference to which it naturally and unequivocally leads.

"It is curious to see in what opposite ways a subject is sometimes treated by persons professing the same general principles, and having the same objects in view. In England, the great theme of the High-Church party is, that the Catholic leaders are a parcel of fanatics, ready to sacrifice everything to the

will of their bishops; that the bishops are governed in all things by the Pope; and that the body at large will never be satisfied until the temporal authority of their clergy is secured, and the Catholic religion erected into the Established religion of Ireland. In Ireland, however, all these things are flatly denied by a vehement High-Church man, (Mr. Phelaw,) as zealous for Protestant ascendancy as any of his fellows on this side of the water,—and only differing from them in this—that his opinion is founded upon actual observation and personal experience, while theirs rests entirely on certain ancient documents, showing how Catholics thought and felt in former ages.

The result of all our inquiries has accordingly been conformable to Mr. Phelaw's allegations;—and the sum of the matter seems to be, on the one hand, that the Irish Catholics, both clergy and laity, are every day becoming more reasonable, and more desirous of improvement; and, on the other, that the influence of the bigotted part of their priests, and of superstition in general, is every day diminishing. They are less blindly attached to their religion; and their religion itself is more worthy of their attachment.

All this, indeed, is no more than was to have been expected from the recent history of the country. The removal of the restrictions on the trade of Ireland in 1776; the reformation of her constitution in 1782; the repeal of those laws which were made, and made successfully, to keep the Catholics in poverty and in ignorance; the progress of discussion at public meetings, and by the public press, together with the extension of education, have all had a wonderful influence in enlarging the conceptions of a people peculiarly gifted with intellect, and every day advancing, from a state of pure barbarism, into one of comparative enjoyment and civilization.

Obvious as these things are, we are persuaded that the only conscientious opposition that is still made to the Catholic claims, is founded on ignorance, or inattention to them; and proceeds from men who take their notions of Popery from such books as Fox's Lives of the Martyrs, rather than through the actual existing principles, and the daily conduct of the Catholics themselves.

In point of fact, the true state of the case, as to the Catholic religion, is this, that while the name and externals are retained, which serve to waken up a traditional repugnance against it, it has been gradually purified, in most of its essential doctrines, to a near accordance with the standards of a reformed faith:—And the knowledge of this fact has already made the great majority of Irish Protestants favourable to emancipation.

There are many other countries the inhabitants of which are divided in their religious creeds, as they are in Ireland; but in none of these is this made a ground of civil disqualification. Is the Government of England less stable, or her rulers less enlightened, than those of these other nations? It is but the other day, we observe, that the King of Prussia has founded a new university at Bonn, where the Catholics are placed on an equal footing in every respect with the Protestants; and a long code of regulations enacted, to protect them from every species of molestation on account of their religion. What will Oxford, and Cambridge, and Dublin say to this?

The concession of Emancipation would have removed all grounds of rebellion, and all danger from invasion, in the same way that the refusal to make that concession promoted the rebellion that afterwards happened, and encouraged the enemy to make, or to menace an invasion; and a very small army, supported by the people, would have made Ireland a much safer possession to England than she was during any period of the war, though covered with troops. The difference, therefore, between the sum which was sufficient to pay the army in 1795, and the actual sum which was expended, forms that part of the debt which need not have been borrowed, and amounts, at

three millions a year for 22 years, to 66 millions; the interest of which, the people of England now pay from their own pockets, in consequence of the opposition which has been successfully made to Catholic Emancipation!

In all former times of peace, the establishment for Ireland has been 8,000 men. The number voted last year was 22,000. Besides the expense of maintaining this extra number of 14,000 men, there is also the expense of police establishments, prosecutions, and a variety of other charges, which grow out of the system of governing the people on the principle of exclusion from their civil rights. In the last year's public accounts, there is a charge of 38,952*l.* for police establishments in proclaimed districts; and another for 12,000*l.* secret service, in detecting treasonable conspiracies. How long is Ireland to be governed in this way, and the money of the people of England to be sacrificed in propping up this vicious and disgraceful policy!

A correspondent from the country has desired us to give insertion to the following, for the information of his Hibernian friends, being an extract of a Letter from Eoniskillen, dated 14th of January, 1819, and received here by the Dauntless.

"You seem to undervalue the state of Ireland, which I consider a most happy country, could we get rid of the Typhus fever, which is too general all over the country. The beggars, who go into every cabin, were supposed to be the cause of its circulation; they are now provided for in all the large towns, and kept in their own parishes. This has been a most productive season here. The finest winter I ever remember, high prices for corn; cattle and every thing seems to be coming about, and we have peace and plenty."

The writer of this, says our country friend, resides chiefly in the county of Tipperary; and in the course of his professional duties is obliged to visit many counties, and as he is a man of veracity and information, the above may be relied upon as a true statement of the country.

According to an Edinburgh paper, the keepers of the Scotch Regalia have resolved to turn a penny by them. They are to be shewn, by tickets of admission, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

We regret to learn that Lord Erskine has lately experienced a third attack from indisposition, and that his Lordship is in a precarious state.

By an order from the Horse Guards, the mourning in the army for the Queen was to change on the 2d of April, and to cease on the 2d of June.

The Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent have done Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, and the Duke of Bedford, the honour of electing them as Foreign Associates.

Orders have been issued to dismantle the depot near Chelmsford; in consequence of which the men were daily employed in packing up the stores, consisting of muskets for 12,000 men, accoutrements, swords, pistols, &c. and a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

France.—The following extract from the Bordeaux Journal of the 2d of March, confirms the report which has been circulated relative to the donation made by the Duke de Richelieu to the hospitals of that city, of the endowment which has been assigned him:—

"We have hitherto considered it our duty to observe silence respecting an act of benevolence, which the modesty of the Duke de Richelieu made him desirous of concealing from the attention of France; but as it is possible that the rumour may be associated with inaccurate circumstances, we are anxious to inform our readers what has been authenticated to us on the subject.

The Duke de Richelieu, in the first instance, announced that he would refuse any recompense which might add to the burdens of the State; nevertheless, a law created in his favour a majorat of 50,000 francs annually. It was certainly not becoming in the Duke to refuse a recompense assigned him by the King and the two Chambers; but faithful to the principles of disinterestedness which he has always professed, he entertained the generous idea of bestowing his endowment upon some establishment destined for the relief of humanity, and it is in the city of Bordeaux that so noble a use will be made of these funds. Such, at least, is the intention which the Duke de Richelieu has manifested in a letter addressed to the Chief Magistrate of this department. The sentiments it contains are too honourable for the town of Bordeaux, for us not to endeavour to report them, as far as a rapid reading has admitted of our retaining them:—

I desire (says the Duke de Richelieu), to see this endowment employed to the advantage of a town which has acquired so many claims to the esteem of all good Frenchmen. Besides the motive which I hold in common with all the real friends of Monarchy, I have others to attach me to Bordeaux, which I am happy to recat on this occasion. The remembrance of my name and family still lives in your City, after so many events calculated to efface it. I cannot refrain from attributing much of the cordiality which I have received from the inhabitants of Bordeaux, to the respect which they retain for the memory of my grandfather, and their reception will ever remain deeply graven on my heart.

We earnestly wish it were in our power to communicate the entire of a letter which imparts such generous sentiments; but it is principally the merit of the purport itself, that we would offer to the admiration and gratitude of our brother citizens. According to the desire of the Duke de Richelieu the funds of his endowment will be appropriated to the erection of an hospital to replace that of St. Andrew.

If the life of the founder be prolonged until the completion of this hospital, it is his intention, that the same funds should contribute to found other useful establishments in the City of Bordeaux.

So much solicitude in the application of this munificent act, sufficiently proves how much regard the Duke de Richelieu conceived for the interest of our town during his stay here. We take upon ourselves to add one reflection, which will not, perhaps, appear unsuitable or devoid of justice—it is, that such acts of benevolence evince the salutary influence of family recollections, and that men, who have an historical name to support, are precisely those who distinguish themselves by similar examples.

Spain.—The Inquisitor General of Spain has fulminated his anathema against a work recently introduced into that country, entitled the Coming of the Messiah in his Glory and Majesty, by John Joseph Ben Ezra. He orders all the copies of this work to be delivered up, and prohibits its being in future sold, kept, read, or printed, under pain of the grand excommunication, and a fine of 200 ducats, to defray the expenses of the Holy Office. He says, the book has occasioned much disorder and anxiety in the minds of many persons, the learned as well as the unlearned.

When the late Ex-King of Spain was taken ill at Naples of that short malady which terminated in his death, the King of Naples was absent from his capital; but being informed of his brother's dangerous situation, he set off immediately. At Portici he was informed of his death, and he stopped there, and received the compliments of condolence of the foreign ambassadors and grandees of the kingdom. His Neapolitan Majesty has himself hardly recovered from a very severe illness, and the state of his health excited strong fears for his life.

Cadiz.—Cadiz Gazettes to the 24th of February, and others from Madrid to the 4th of March, contain accounts of a very desperate engagement between a Spanish ship, called the Jupiter, with a very valuable cargo of specie, &c. from Havannah, and an Insurgent schooner privateer, within two leagues of the port of Cadiz. The circumstances of the action were given by Captain Marquez, of the Jupiter, in a deposition, on oath, before the Intendant of Marines at Cadiz, on the 21st of Jan. It appears from this statement, that the Jupiter, on the 19th of the same month, came up with the Insurgent privateer, and as the former carried the Spanish colours, an attack was immediately made by the latter, which frequently attempted to make a boarding on the Spanish ship, without, however, succeeding in his purpose. After keeping up a brisk fire on either side within pistol-shot, the slaughter in consequence was very great. The crew of the Jupiter, finding that the schooner was much longer, three or four times requested Captain Marquez to haul down the Spanish and hoist English colours: this, however, was refused by him with great spirit, exhorting the people on board to do their best endeavours. The privateer was in the end obliged to sheer off, as her main-mast was carried away. The loss of the Jupiter was six killed and seven wounded; that of the schooner was not known, but it must have been very great. The Jupiter was one of the fleet which sailed from the Havannah, under convoy of the Sabine frigate, which reached Cadiz some weeks previous, but had been separated from the rest of the vessels in bad weather.

Irun.—An article from Irun states, that the most active preparations are now making to dispatch the long-talked of expedition from Cadiz against the South American Patriots. The Viceroy of Peru is said to have been recalled, and all the military chiefs will be superceded on the arrival of the expedition. Conciliatory propositions are to be made by Count del Abisbal, but doubts are, justly we apprehend, entertained of their success. The conspiracy at Valencia seems to have been more extensive, and to have had more important objects in view, than was at first supposed. Had those embarked in it succeeded in obtaining possession of the place, it was intended to appeal to the nation at large, and to summon a meeting of the Cortes. A number of persons have been arrested there, and confined in the castle. It is remarked, that all the attempts, since the return of Ferdinand, for the restoration of the liberty of the Spaniards have sprung from the army. This is a circumstance which augurs favourably for the ultimate liberation of that unhappy people from the despotic yoke under which they now groan.

Palermo.—A man of the name of Sabbatino, lately condemned at Palermo for various crimes, at the moment when he was mounting the scaffold avowed that he had shot a man with a musket two years before. Since that period every effort to discover the assassin had proved vain. When he was asked what could have induced him to commit such a crime, he replied coolly that he had discharged his gun at the man to ascertain if his powder was good!

Rome.—A letter from Rome says—"In repairing the principal altar of the lower church of St. Francis d'Assise, the body of its founder has been discovered, after having lain there unknown for 600 years. The Sovereign Pontiff, apprised of this discovery, has given orders to the Bishops of Foligno, Perouse, Spoleto, and Assise, to repair to this latter town, after the Epiphany, and to make an authentic recognition of the body, with all the necessary forms. The intention of the Holy Father is, that these precious remains shall be transferred with pomp to the upper church, and be there exposed to the veneration of the faithful."

This St. Francis, if the Romish authors are to be credited, was a mighty seer of visions and worker of miracles. At the moment of his birth there was an universal consternation among the inhabitants of the infernal regions, from an impression, that

through him their power was to be destroyed. He is said to have had upwards of ten personal conferences with our Blessed Saviour, and with the Virgin Mary; and, on one occasion, in consequence of his fervent prayers, the Virgin appeared to him, at midnight, in a wood, with the infant Jesus, whom she transferred to the arms of St. Francis, who embraced and kissed him until day-break, when he restored him to his mother.

At one time being faint, and wanting somewhat to refresh him, he turned water into wine. At another, desiring to be solaced by music, he was immediately gratified by angels. On a certain occasion, being thronged on the sea shore by a crowd of people, who wanted, through mere devotion, to touch him, he jumped into a vessel, which of itself, like a reasonable creature, withdrew to a convenient distance from the land, and remained steadfast among the waves till he had preached to the multitude; and then, of its own accord, returned to the shore.

He conversed familiarly with birds, beasts, and insects. Being on one occasion disturbed in his preaching by the pranks of an young ass, he gravely addressed him—"Brother ass, I desire thee to stand still, and not interrupt the word of God, which I am now preaching to this thirsty people." Immediately the ass fell upon his knees, and heard the sermon quite out. By the aid of the sign of the cross he gave a ferocious wolf a temporary locked jaw, from which the animal was not released until it professed penitence for its past transgressions, and entered into a compact never to repeat them, on condition of being fed at the expence of the inhabitants of Eugubium. The wolf, in the presence of the people, ratified the agreement, by putting his right foot into the hand of St. Francis, and lived among them very innocently and neighbourly all the rest of his days.

Being, on a certain time, sorely tempted in the flesh, he gave himself a hearty scourging, and then throwing himself naked into the deep snow, he caught some of it in his hands, and made thereof seven heaps, which being placed orderly before him, he thus accosted his outward man: "Lo here the bigger of these is thy wife, the other four are thy two sons and thy two daughters, and these two that remain are thy man and maid servants." The tempter, upon this, departed with shame, and the Saint returned triumphantly to his cell.

A cross was frequently seen to issue out of the mouth of St. Francis, and his hands, feet, and side were miraculously impressed by a seraphim with the five wounds of Christ. He is alleged to have cured the deaf the dumb, the lame, the dropsical and paralytic, and even to have raised many to life; nor did he disdain to work miracles for discovering stolen goods, driving away worms and flies, and repairing plough-shares and porringers.

When his last hour approached, he stripped himself stark-naked, among other reasons, that he might "be in all things conformable unto Christ crucified, who, in poverty and distress, did hang naked on the cross." Instantly after his decease, his soul was seen by one of his disciples ascending to Heaven, in the form of a most luminous star, borne upon a pure white little cloud. His funeral was attended by such a host of angels that the devil could not get within ten miles of his body!

Turkey.—Another of those disgusting and inhuman exhibitions which disgrace Turkey has been shewn in Constantinople. The Pasha of Diarbekir, along with dispatches containing a circumstantial detail of his expedition against the rebels of Mardin, sent a thousand of their heads, which were exposed on the gate of the Seraglio, "according to custom!"

An article from Constantinople states, that in consequence of a quarrel between the crew of a Russian vessel, which was shifting her birth, at that port, and a Turkish waterman,

the Russians were assailed by about 50 boats, and their flag pulled down, and tranquillity was not restored until the vessel was taken possession of by the High Admiral's guard. On the complaint of the Russian Ambassador several of the rioters were taken into custody.

A Letter from Constantinople, of a late date says—They have commenced ship building here on a large extent. A frigate and corvette are now ready to sail for Trebisonde, to bring the large quantities of wood collected there for that purpose.

According to a letter from Mr. Jowett, the agent at Malta for the Church Missionary Society, several British seamen had, at Smyrna, become converts to the Mahometan religion. One is said to have belonged to his Majesty's ship the Myrmidon, Capt. Gambier; four to the Satellite, sloop of war, Capt. Murray; and four to the Admiral's tender, the Express, Mr. Jowett, himself, in company with Mr. Werry, the Consul's son at Smyrna, saw the ceremony, at that place, of an additional apostate making his profession of the Turkish faith.

NORTH AMERICA.

By an article in the Charleston Courier of the 13th of February, purporting to give extracts from the Report of a Mr. Lowndes, on the Coin of the United States, it appears that the amount of the specie then in the country was estimated at twelve millions of dollars. The following paragraphs from that Report will show that apprehensions of distress prevailed there, as well as elsewhere:—

"By a Report from Canton, in China, annually made to this Government, it appears, that the import of dollars in American vessels during the last year in that one port amounted to nearly six millions of dollars. Add thereto imports in other places of China, Java, Bengal, Surat, and in Bombay, &c. and after this, let us calculate whether any specie will remain in the country. Let the Banks look to their inevitable destinies.

Great Britain without a specie currency, has 3 per cents at 80, and what is most pleasing to learn, we find, that her bankrupts, for six months, in 1817, amounted to 1,008; and in 1818, during the same period, to 558, being a reduction of 450, or nearly one half. Let our merchants look to this, and contrast with it their distresses.

I need not ask how land is to be paid for, or how Government is to collect its revenue when the Banks are all broken, and the merchants have stopped payment? The Sheriffs must sell property worth 100l. for 10l. Suits in Court have doubled. The dreadful crisis is at hand, which only Congress can avert.

In consequence of the excessive heats that prevailed during the Summer months of the past year, a greater number of deaths took place during those months than was usual in former years; this circumstance, combined with the increase of our population, to which may be added the constant influx of emigrants, many of whom being of the poorer class and unaccustomed to our climate, may account for the number of children that died of distempers peculiar to our Summer months in an atmosphere universally rarified."

In the Maryland House of Delegates a Committee had been appointed to bring in a Bill to extend persons professing the Jewish religion the same civil privileges that are enjoyed by other religious sects. This attempt, it was hoped, would prove more successful than the many previous efforts that had been made to remove the sole exception to the liberality of the Maryland Code.

The expedition sent to form a settlement at the head of the Yellow-stone-river, had stopped at Cow Island, 389 miles up the Missouri, where they were building a fort.

Storm and Fall of Talnair.

(By an eye witness.)

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is one of the distinguishing characteristics of a public, which is jealous of its national fame, to be feelingly alive to the actions of individuals, even the most distinguished, when those actions seem to tarnish the general fame of our country. It is pleasing at all times to observe this feeling roused when there is a real cause to excite it, and although it frequently happens that actions the most commendable may be misrepresented, and sometimes the motives misunderstood, yet it is better even that such should be liable to investigation than that the public should become torpid and indifferent to the character of events which do not take place immediately under its own eye. This scrutiny appears peculiarly desirable with regard to our colonies and distant possessions, and it will be fortunate, if this spirit continues to watch the proceedings of our politicians and commanders in all quarters. It keeps true principles in their direct channels; and the more numerous these moral checks to the abuse of power are, the less danger is there of their being made subservient to bad purposes, and the longer our power, in India particularly, will continue on its present elevated footing.

In the course of the action of this principle of correction, however, it is to be lamented when it happens to include those who from nature, habit, or constitution, are least likely to come within the limits of its attraction; for surely any one who is personally acquainted with the Commander in Chief at Madras, would never accuse him of having wantonly put to death a human being, or sacrificed an unfortunate garrison. Yet such has been the impression made on the minds of certain individuals in England on the fate of Talnair; and a want of explanation seems to have thrown a partial veil over the unqualified applause, which the military achievements of this distinguished personage would otherwise have received. There can be little doubt, but that a very few months will be sufficient to clear away the mystery which hangs over this affair to the British public; to the Indian public so long is not required, and happening to be tolerably well informed on the subject, the following simple narrative may be sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most fastidious, and exonerate this exalted character from any blame in the whole of this transaction.

When the Madras Army, under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hislop, had subverted the predatory host of Holkar, and order was restored, it marched south to join in the war against the Peishwa. It was also intended that His Excellency should occupy Holkar's districts in Candeish, ceded by the treaty of Mundisoor, and the orders for the surrender of those districts were made over by the Durbar to him. An accredited minister also accompanied the army from Mundisoor, and it appeared extremely desirable as a matter of great political importance, to secure at once these districts, such as Rawere, Ootram, Chundoor, Galna, Nundoorbar, Sooltanpoor, and Talnair, as their possession would enable us to take advantage of every movement of the Peishwa's army in Candeish; and to establish posts in the numerous strong fastnesses in that country, in order to its eventual occupation. Sindwa, Talnair, Galna, and Chandore, formed a line of formidable fortresses passing through the centre of Candeish, which would serve to keep open our communication with Hindoostan on the one hand, and with any country which might fall to us between Chandore and Poona, or the Concan on the other.

Of these Forts, Talnair, Chandore, and Galna, were very strong, the two latter almost impregnable; they were all in the hands of Ram Doss, the brother of Balaram Sett, the late Prime Minister at Holkar's Court, who had been murdered eighteen months before, by a faction, and his enemies had succeeded him in power. This person had also advanced a considerable sum on account of revenue which was still to be collected by him when the cessions were made, and under all circumstances it seemed not improbable that the object of immediately taking possession of the cessions was likely to be delayed at any rate; to avoid which, applications were made to Holkar's Court, to appoint some one on his part to attend the Army, and to be present, and negotiate for the immediate delivery of the places in question.

No answers to these applications being made, Sir Thomas Hislop resolved to take the person who was then with him

(who it was understood was to accompany the Army at any rate to the frontier,) into Candeish. To this proposal, this officer made many objections, which were overruled, and he at length consented; but making some frivolous excuse to be absent for two days from the Army, he quitted it, and never returned. The future plan of operations for occupying Candeish depended on the immediate possession of the Ceded Forts; it therefore became a measure of necessity to reduce them if they offered resistance. As they were virtually ours by cession, the Killedars' refusing to acknowledge our supremacy, and holding out in them in spite of the orders of their masters, was bona fide an act of rebellion; and had every Fort held out the direct object of the campaign would have been defeated. We should have gained little by having reduced to subjection one branch of the Mahratta Confederacy in Malwa, if that portion of its power in the Deccan was still active in support of that confederacy. To prevent this protracted warfare with Holkar's districts in Candeish, it became desirable by making an example of the first Killedar who resisted, to deter others; and this happened to occur at Talnair, where the Governor was the Uncle and the Agent of the Chief who held Chandore and Galna.

The Fortress of Sindwa at the head of the Ghaut, surrendered to Holkar's order; in four days after which the Army reached Curande, where it was prevalently reported that the Killedar of Talnair had been constructing new gun carriages, and repairing the defences of the Fort, and that he intended to resist his master's order for its surrender. This was not believed; but on the following morning, at sun-rise, the advanced guard and baggage was fired upon by the guns of the Fort, and some of the inhabitants came running out to say the town was ready to surrender, but that the Killedar in the Fort, in spite of the remonstrances of the people, had resolved to resist.

A Letter was now written to the Killedar, informing him of the peace with Holkar, of the cession of Talnair among various other places, and warning him of the consequences of his resistance. He was informed that if by noon (it was now seven o'clock) a person on his part did not come out to receive the order of surrender, and to negotiate for the delivery up of the Fort, he would be considered and treated as a Rebel, and hanged; and that if the place was stormed, the garrison would receive no quarter.

It was anticipated that the Killedar would refuse to admit the messenger, or receive the Letter; it was therefore twice read over distinctly, and explained to an inhabitant of the place, who was sent with the messenger, and who, by gaining admittance, would ensure the delivery of the message. The messenger with the Letter was stripped and robbed within the first and second gates, and only made his escape just before the storm. The other messenger, however, gained admittance. In the meanwhile preparations were made for the attack of the Fort: the mud defences of the upper works were soon laid open, and the few guns dismantled by our field pieces. The intricate mazes of the gateway afforded shelter to the garrison for a long time, till by the judicious position of our Artillery, most of the works of the gateways were so enfiladed, that it was no longer safe for the garrison to stay there; they retired within the Fort, finding they who could not fire without being equally exposed with our Riflemen, were lying under the walls.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, they sent out a message to treat for terms. They were told that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be granted, and measures were shortly afterwards taken to force the gateways. The Pioneers, supported by the storming party, forced a passage thro' the first gate; the wicket of the second was either forced or found open, I am not certain which; at the third gate, the Killedar finding further resistance of no avail, delivered himself up; the fourth gate was choked with earth, and could not be shut; the fifth and last gate was shut, and a negotiation was commenced by the troops within, demanding, as a preliminary to their surrender of the place, their lives and their arms, which also included their freedom.

It was generally understood throughout the Army, that they were required to surrender unconditionally, and this they were distinctly and repeatedly told, and they were also told they must give up their arms. At length the wicket of the gate was opened: it was a kind of trap-door, about three feet square in the body of the gate, and only admitted one person at a time. Major Gordon, Capt. McGregor, and Lieut. McGregor of the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's Royal Scots, got through it successively; they were followed by four or five Grenadiers. Lieut. Col. McGregor Murray, C. B. next entered, but so little notion had he or any of the party of at-

lacking the garrison which had apparently surrendered, that he had not even drawn his sword; he was followed by Captain McCraith, of the Madras Pioneers, who was in the act of bending to get thro' the wicket, when the fatal catastrophe took place, which led to the death of some brave Officers and Men on our part, and the total annihilation of the garrison.

Major Gordon on his first entering, went up to one of the Arabs of the garrison, and demanded his arms, which not being complied with, he proceeded to force his matchlock from him; the man sprung back, and levelling his piece, shot Major Gordon; this was the commencement of an affray; the garrison soon overpowered the six or seven Grenadiers and Officers, who were within, and all of them fell covered with wounds; Colonel Murray fell into Captain McCraith's arms, who had only one leg over the Sally port. He fortunately had a broad sword in his hand, and while defending Col. M.'s body, called out to the Grenadiers behind him to push their muskets through between him and the gate and fire, this gave a momentary check to the enemy, which enabled some of the storming party to get in, open the gate, and admit the rest. I need hardly go on with the sequel; the garrison grown desperate, kept up a desultory fire from the ramparts, and houses, and walls, till they were overpowered by our troops.

The execution of the threat held out to the Killedar for resistance, alone remained to be carried into effect; the acknowledgement of the Killedar himself of his guilt, the fact of his having received the message from the inhabitant of the town in the morning being proved by the assertions of several persons who came out with him, and not denied by him, the circumstance of his having refused to listen to the repeated remonstrances of the Zemindars who were within the Fort, and who begged of him on their knees to consider the nature of the calamity he was drawing on himself and the whole garrison, all being fully established. Sir Thomas Hislop ordered him to be hanged. In addition to other arguments for the necessity of this strong measure, was the fact of Ram Deen, one of Holkar's Officers, who had fled from Hindoostan in rebellion, being at this time in full march with 2000 Infantry, 4000 Cavalry, and 4 guns, towards Chandore, the seat of Ram Dass's Government; and there was every reason then for supposing that he would have formed a junction with that Chief, and at once have openly espoused the cause of Bajee Rao.

The result of the fall of Talnair on the 28th of February was, that Gubna was evacuated, and in our possession on the 7th of March; on the following day messengers from Chandore met Sir Thomas Hislop, on the Boree River; and on the 14th, that place was also in our possession; and these posts were subsequently made the centre of a line of operations which enabled us to occupy Candeleish with a small and otherwise inadequate force. Ram Deen, unsupported by Ram Dass, was now obliged to abandon his guns, he had no means of paying his Infantry, which left him in the neighbourhood of Chandore, and he himself joined Bajee Rao at the same place. He was with him on the occasion of his final defeat on the 17th April, when his bands dispersed, and he has now sunk into insignificance.

Candeish, July 22, 1819.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Law Cases.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

HOPE v. PHELPS.

The Plaintiff, a medical man, sought to recover a demand of 15*l.* for attendance upon the wife of the Defendant, and the cure of a disease, under which she suffered. The Defendant refused to pay the demand, on the ground that the Plaintiff had not effected a cure.

Mr. Scarlett contended that the Plaintiff was not entitled to recover. He had represented himself able to cure a disease, which often attacks the breast of a female, by a newly discovered remedy, and he was allowed by the Defendant, and in the hope of receiving benefit, to attend upon Mrs. Phelps. After he had prescribed his nostrum it was found of no beneficial effect, and the Lady was obliged to submit to surgical operation to preserve existence. Under all the circumstances it was described to be a case in which the Plaintiff had obtained employment under a false pretence.

The Jury found a verdict for the Defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

THACKERY *versus* BIGNOLD.

The Defendant in this case was formerly Secretary to the Norwich Union Fire Office. The Plaintiff, a respectable manufacturer near Manchester, was one of the persons who proffered the complaints against his conduct as set forth at a public meeting at the Vulture Tavern. Bignold soon after that meeting published a pamphlet in which he libelled the Plaintiff, and this was the ground of the present action. The falseness of the libel was clearly proved, and a verdict was consequently given for the Plaintiff.—Damages 500*l.*

Query—How does this accord with the maxim, "The greater the Truth the greater the Libel?"

Protestants of Dublin.

At an Aggregate Meeting of the Protestant Freemen Freeholders, and Householdors of the City of Dublin, held at the Rotunda, on Thursday, the 11th of February, pursuant to a Requisition and Public Notice,

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.

Resolved,—That we deeply lament that our Roman Catholic Brethren should labour under any disabilities on account of their Religion.

Resolved,—That we do Petition both Houses of Parliament on their behalf.

Petition to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

We, the Subscribers hereunto, do most humbly Petition your Honourable House, in favour of our brethren and fellow-subjects, the persons professing the Roman Catholic religion.

They apply to Parliament to be admitted to the privileges and franchises of the Constitution.

We, their Protestant brethren, do consider such application to be just.

We do most heartily join the Roman Catholics in this their loyal and reasonable request; and convinced of its policy, as well as its justice, we do most zealously implore your Honourable House to comply with the prayer of said Petition, and to relieve the persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion from all civil and political disabilities. And your Petitioners will pray, &c.

Resolved,—That the foregoing be the Petition adopted by this Meeting to be presented to Parliament.

Resolved,—That we consider the Emancipation of our brethren, the Roman Catholics, to be a measure that would prove highly conducive to the tranquillity of Ireland, and that in our opinion, it is essentially necessary for the permanent prosperity of the United Empire.

Resolved,—That this meeting do most earnestly recommend to the Protestants throughout Ireland, to circulate in their respective counties, for individual signatures, and to forward with all convenient speed, similar Petitions to Parliament in favour of their fellow-countrymen, the Roman Catholics.

Resolved,—That the Marquis of Downshire be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and the Right Hon. Henry Grattan to the House of Commons.

Resolved,—That the Petition be left for signatures at the Royal Exchange and the Commercial Buildings; and that the care of the said Petition, and of presenting it to the Marquis of Downshire and the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, be entrusted to Arthur Guinness, Wm. Humphrey, and Henry Grattan, jun. Esqrs.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his dignified conduct in the Chair, expressing our gratitude for the promptitude with which he attended to the Requisition of his Fellow-citizens; at the same time assuring him of our deep sense of his public spirit, of the liberality of his sentiments, and of the firmness of his character.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW SPEAKER.

The first proceeding which took place was the Earl Shaftesbury presenting, by command of the Prince Regent, a Royal Writ, appointing the Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to act and officiate as Speaker of the House of Lords, in the absence of the Lord High Chancellor.

This document being read to their Lordships by the Clerk, Sir Charles Abbott was introduced into the House, and conducted up to the Woolpack, where he took his seat with the usual formalities; and the customary order for carrying the Mace before him, &c. while acting as Speaker, was made by the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Toms presented at the Bar the Accounts of the Establishment of Millbank Penitentiary for the last year, which were laid upon the table.

Lord KENYON presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, against the numerous and increasing establishment of Coffee Shops in that parish, which being shortly read, was received by the House as the Petition of the Subscribers.

The Bishop of CHESTER presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in Chester Castle, praying for the continuance of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, or that they may be relieved by some other legislative provision of the kind. The Rev. Prelate observed, that though he presented the Petition as requested, he did not entirely coincide in its prayer.

This document, with the foregoing, was ordered to lie on the table.

Clitheroe's Divorce Bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time this day fortnight.

On the motion of Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed an additional Member of the Committee on the State of Prisons.—Adjourned till Monday.

The cause of the appointment of the Lord Chief Justice, as *pro tempore* Speaker of the House of Lords, is said to be the necessary absence of the Lord Chief Baron, on the Lent Circuit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir M. RIDLEY postponed his motion on that subject to the 18th day of the present month, in consequence of an application from a Noble Viscount (Lord Castlereagh), who was absent in consequence of a family misfortune.

SALT DUTY.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, seeing an Hon. Friend of his in his place, wished to know whether it was his intention to propose the renewal of the Committee upon Salt.

Mr. CALCRAFT was sorry that the question should have been asked when he was not prepared to give a positive answer to it. He had been so entirely occupied for the last fortnight on Election Committees, that it had not been in his power to turn his attention to any other subject. He was also engaged in a correspondence with a public Board, which he was desirous of bringing to an issue before he committed himself farther. Next week, however, he trusted he should be able to announce at least what part he intended to take.

The conversation then dropped, after a few remarks from Mr. Wallace.

WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, postponed to Monday sen't night the Committee on the Royal Household Bill, in consequence of the lamented event which had occurred in the family of his Noble Friend and Colleague (Lord Castlereagh).

Sir A. HOPE, for the same reason, put off his motion respecting the Royal Equeries to the same day.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. CALCRAFT inquired whether it was intended that the Committee of Finance should ever meet? or whether it had been appointed as a Committee of Privileges at the beginning of the Ses-

sion, and as a matter of form? The reason why he asked the question was, that he had moved last year in the Committee for very important papers, respecting the immense accumulation of public money under the heads of Management, &c. amounting to eleven millions of money, in which he was in hopes a considerable saving might be effected. He had also moved for certain papers respecting the Office of Storekeeper General, in which, he understood, a larger establishment was kept than necessity required. These papers had not been produced, and must be moved for again in the present Committee. But if it did not meet at an early period, it would be impossible to act on any of the documents, for which he intended to call, in the course of the present Session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was as anxious as the Hon. Gentleman himself for the early assembling of the Committee; but it had hitherto been unavoidably delayed by the absence of Members who were engaged on Election Committees. He hoped, however, that it would speedily be able to meet, and he trusted it would not be later than next week, when the motions of the Hon. Gentleman would be immediately submitted to its consideration.

Mr. CALCRAFT suggested the practicability of collecting a sufficient number of Members to make a quorum, in order to enable him to move for the papers which he thought necessary, and hasten their production before the Committee should enter upon any more complicated labours.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that he should have no objection to adopt such a plan for the purpose mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman, as Members were still too much overloaded with business to enable them to enter upon the great objects of the Committee.

Mr. TIERNEY did not see the necessity of the attendance of the Right Honourable Gentleman himself in the Committee at its early sittings. He might be represented by somebody else, if the Committee had not been appointed solely to carry into effect the measures of His Majesty's Ministers. But the whole was a mockery, as he had announced it from the first. The Committee had been appointed a whole month, and had never met to this very day. The Chairman had not thought proper to collect the Members even once. But there was, he believed, no Chairman. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had come down to the House in a great hurry, saying, give me a Committee, but now he had obtained it, he made no use of it. The whole was a mockery and a nuisance. It had never meant, and never would mean any thing, till the House should interfere to give effect to its own Resolutions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended, that the Finance Committee of last year had done much good to the country, and that no less was to be expected from the labours of the present.

HALF PAY OFFICERS.

Mr. LITTLETON inquired of the Noble Lord opposite whether he had yet come to a decision respecting the terms of the Affidavit to be taken by Half-pay Officers before receiving their pay?

Lord PALMERSTON had not been able to give an answer when the subject had been agitated for the first time. He now was able to state that the rules had been so far modified and relaxed, that whereas Half-pay Officers hitherto could receive no pay if they held any office under the Crown, it was now proposed that they should receive it with any office the salary of which would not exceed more than three times the amount of their half-pay. This, it was evident, would enable them to enjoy twice the amount of their full-pay, and when it was considered how few of those Officers, especially those of inferior rank, had any chance of being restored to the active service, he trusted the House would not disapprove of the arrangement on the eve of taking place.

Mr. LITTLETON was convinced that the determination of Government on this point must give complete satisfaction to the House.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Alderman WOOD inquired whether any Officer entering into the service of foreign countries, would be allowed, in consequence of this new regulation, to retain his half-pay?

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that it was understood to apply merely to offices held under the Crown. But it might be matter for a separate consideration, whether it should be extended to situations held under foreign Powers.

To a question from Mr. BENNET, which was inaudible in the gallery—

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he was not aware of any new scale reducing the amount of the limited and unlimited service.

Mode of packing Cotton.

The following is a history of improvements progressively employed in India, from the Asiatic Journal for February 1819.

Almost the first iron screw made its appearance in Bombay about the year 1791-2; the screws until that time were made of the tamarind-tree, and were neither more or less than those now used for re-packing. It will be easily supposed that the bales could neither have been so well pressed, nor that a ship would carry as many as at the present day: the lashings were bad; many of them brought from Bengal, and in some instances from Europe; the labour on board was intense, and on many occasions candles were used in the hold; the bales were cut, and every crevice filled up with loose cotton; and a great number of Italian, French, and Portuguese stevedores were often employed to stow it, at the high wages of a rupee a day.

A gradual improvement, however, commenced very soon after this, not only by the introduction of iron screws, but by adopting a measure that had been long in agitation, namely, that of re-packing all the bales that came from the northward. On trial, it was found to have a very beneficial effect, and a considerable quantity of Cotton was re-packed in 1794-5, by the house of Forbes and Co. The advantages in this were calculated about seven per cent. (i.e.) 100 raw bales from the northward were put into 93 re-packed bales: this, together with the introduction of iron screws, moved by means of a capstan, enabled a ship that carried only 3,900 bales in 1793, to stow in this year 4,250, which was a saving in freight, at the average price of the year, of 10,500 rupees, a sum sufficient to pay her measurement in China. More attention now began to be paid to the lashing of the bales; the culture of Hemp in the Koken was encouraged, and ropes manufactured from it were found to answer the purpose of confining the Cotton extremely well.

The year 1798 brought, however, new improvements; for Mr. Henshaw, a civil servant of the Company, came out with Bramah's and Sabatier's hydrostatic presses, the erection of which was begun immediately. This project met with great opposition, and although the Company gave it all the encouragement in their power, yet it finally failed. The presses and machinery, of cast iron, that had cost from £20,000 to £30,000, were actually broken to pieces, and sold as ballast for ships.

The hydrostatic principle on which these presses were constructed appears to have been known for more than a century, but had not until then been applied to any useful purpose; Mr. Bramah obtained his patent in 1759, and those presses are now in general use all over Europe, and the same principle applied to various machines for many different purposes.

One of the primary causes of its failure was, that the owners of ships, and those engaged in the cotton trade of Bombay, had already provided themselves with expensive screw presses, which they could not relinquish without making large sacrifices; though it has since been proved that it would have been wise to have done so, as the saving would have been immense.

In 1800, the Lowjee Family, of 926 tons, loaded with these bales, and is stated to have carried 600 candelas of cotton more than she had done the year before, which was a clear profit to her owner of 32,000 rupees in the article of freight only; besides a saving in coolie and boat hire, in the charge of the pressing, and a most wonderful diminution in the labour of stowing it on board, not to mention the saving in screws and ballast. Such were the actual advantages; yet, strange to relate, they were all given up to the interest of the moment. It was said that this extraordinary pressure injured to the staple of the cotton, (i.e.) broke the fibre, and destroyed its elasticity; and notwithstanding numerous vouchers to the contrary, the presses were abandoned and broken to pieces, the building converted into warehouses, and the proprietor ruined. This is often the case with hasty innovation; great improvements must be brought about by slow and gradual steps; and had Mr. Henshaw been content at first with a single press, instead of forming so magnificent a project as that of pressing all the cotton of Bombay, there would have been no doubt of his success.

The original intention was, to confine these bales by iron bands, but this was given up in compliance with those who had cotton screwed at them; though the advantages calculated on were security against both fire and water. It does not appear, however, that any experiments were made with respect to their preservation against fire: but one of these bales was immersed in a well for many days, without sustaining the slightest injury.

The gradual improvement in the iron screw still continues, and in 1806 the compressing of 1,540 lbs. of cotton into about 50 cubic feet was accomplished; but in general this was not attained, and on an average it may be stated that 1,500 lbs. of cotton only were put into 50 feet, or a ton; and that the number of screws both belonging to the Company and to individuals had increased to more than quadruple the original numbers, and there was still occasion for more: the business of the year

falling principally in the months of March, April, May, June and July, when screws are always extremely difficult to be got, as well as the price of labour enhanced. The exportation of cotton from Bengal began to increase about this time, and they also turned their minds to the packing part of the business: for the Bengal bales have always excelled those of Bombay Marine, for this purpose: It consisted of two long levers, and answered the purpose so far as to press the bales into the usual size, but nothing farther; it was in consequence laid aside. In the following year, 1808, the Minerva, of 987 tons, that in 1792 carried only 3,800 bales, took in with ease 4,958, about 2,300 net candelas.

From this time to 1816 but little variation either in the mode or the size of the bales was seen, but in consequence of some of our ships having loaded Cotton in Bengal, the attention of the ship owners was again aroused to the advantage gained by their ships loading at that place: the consequence was, that an association was formed, a piece of ground purchased, and screws ordered from Bengal. We have now to speak of the geometrical press, hinted at in the Bombay Gazette of the 7th of July; it has been four years or more in hand, and is only now brought to perfection, through the greatest of difficulties, the total absence of such assistance as was required in the construction of such a machine; and it is only owing to the great perseverance of the inventor, Mr. West, that it is now completed. The machine, in appearance, resembles in some measure, a pile engine; like it, the rammer slides in a mortise up and down two strong uprights; the rammer is attached to one end of a semi-circular wheel, fitted with strong teeth, which are laid hold of by two strong iron rods attached to the capstan, which is easily worked by a man to each bar. The process of packing is completed at once, and when the Cotton is pressed down to the proper size, the machine, by an ingenious contrivance, stops, the doors fly open, and the lashing of the bale commences. The bale is taken out, completely finished, and the press being relieved without the tedious process attendant on a screw, the rammer flies up, and the press is ready to receive the Cotton for another bale. We have already mentioned that the diminution of labour was in the ratio of 20 to 50, and though we cannot speak correctly as to the expense, we conceive it must be nearly in the same proportion.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
20 Eliza	British	J. G. Frith	Penang	July 27
20 Glide	Amer.	E. Ford	New York	Mar. 10

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
19 Samarang	British	J. K. Durant	London	Apr. 4
22 Dudaloy	British	J. Orton	Calcutta	May 1

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
20 England	British	J. Reay	London
20 Brampton	British	W. Green	London
20 Hibernia	British	L. Emmott	Mauritius
21 Europa	Port.	A. da Luz	Rio Janeiro
22 Susan	British	J. C. Collingwood	Calcutta

The H. C. ships Lowther Castle and Charles Grant, from Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 25th of July.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 21st of July, after a lingering illness of two years, Purneshom Baboojee, of the Prabhoos caste, aged 75 years. He served the Honourable Company for a period of 50 years, many of which as Head Purvoo in the Bombay Collector's Office.

At Bombay, on the 23d of July, the Lady of Colonel Fallon.

Commercial Reports.

The principal features of Commercial affairs during the past week are—the dull state of the Cotton market, though the article maintains its price—the scarcity and consequent advance of price on Opium—and the considerable rise in all descriptions of Grain, but particularly Rice, in consequence of the apprehended failure of the crops in the interior.